

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

Business in the Share Market is still very quiet. Docks are slightly weaker and are now on offer at 64 premium for the end of the month, and 65 for September. Luzzos have been done at 80 per share and are still in request at that figure. A small business has been done in Hongkong Ices at 161 per share. Nothing else requires special notice.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—164 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—162 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,700 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,600 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$118 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1070 per share, ex. div., sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$225 per share, ex. div., sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—64 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$46 per share, premium, ex. div., buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$75 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div., sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$207 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$161 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/8

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/8

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/8

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8 @ 3/8

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/6

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/6

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/6

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. .... 2/2

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. .... 2/2

On Demand ..... 2/2

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight ..... 7/2

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7/2

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POLITICAL HONORS IN CHINA.

The laws which govern the promotion of candidates for political honors to positions of distinction and national trust are in China based upon sound common sense, bearing evidence by the manner in which her laws are administered, of being the very acme of human endeavor in this respect.

The condition of affairs generally throughout this mighty empire speaks volumes in praise of her wonderfully wise lawgiver Kung Foo Tze, from whose philosophic mind were evolved the leading ideas embodied in the governmental laws of the empire.

Discretionary power is to an astonishingly great degree vested in the nation's honored sons, from the highest official dignitary to the petty magistrate who administers impartially the laws pertaining to the little community among whom he abides, appearing more like some venerable parent dwelling amid his children, whom he loves too well to allow of their falling into the ways of error unreduced.

Very seldom, be it to their honor said, are these powers abused, owing principally, no doubt, to the prevalence of good strong common-sense among the masses, added to their confidence in being able to secure immediate redress from those higher in power, which tends to make them in a measure independent of their immediate superiors, and insures an outspoken manifestation of their opinions relative to the proper or improper adjudication of any point of law coming to their notice.

We will illustrate this point that it may be more fully understood. The law prohibits stealing, i.e., the appropriating to one's own use the property of another without the owner's knowledge or consent, however small the quantity.

He is now deemed worthy of being considered as having completed his education, and stands before his illustrious peers as a finished scholar, worthy of political honors. He is held in the greatest esteem by all; financially his credit is unlimited; even the Emperor will honor his checks for any amount not exceeding a million ounces of silver, and consider it an honor thus to do.

In most cases the entire province in which the fortunate "Chung Yuen" was born devotes three whole days to festivities and merry-making in honor of his favorite son, and proclamations are forwarded to every city in the empire, announcing the name of the successful candidate. From the hundreds of unsuccessful candidates for the highest degree, who rank as "Chung Yuen" of the second, third, fourth, and fifth grades, are chosen those deemed most worthy, by reason of their scholarly excellence, for important and responsible positions continually becoming vacated throughout the empire through promotion or otherwise. These are selected, and assigned to such positions as they seem best fitted to adorn by the Emperor. Chin Lan Pin, the late Chinese Minister to the United States, was of the lesser grades of "Chung Yuen"; he was a Han Lin.

The excitement consequent upon the conferring of this much-sought-for recognition of merit among the thousands of competitors and their well-wishers is tremendous. The city is at such times filled to overflowing. After having finished their allotted essays, in the great temporary enclosure, upon topics requiring the severest mental effort, and having attached thereto their full name, age, and residence, many at once set out for their respective homes, which may be in some remote corner of the realm; for, having perhaps spent all they possess in defraying the necessarily heavy expenses incident to student life in the capital, they are often obliged to return home before the honors are awarded, or the name of the fortunate candidate is made public. This will here afford for solution a problem which, I think, tax even the progressive brain of America's most learned statesmen. In what way can an empire of three hundred and sixty millions be governed with the ease of a well-regulated school, with so few cases of injustice done its people, all matters pertaining to law granted free of cost, the lightest tax imposed of any nation or empire in existence, and yet without a cent of national debt, save by the method which now obtains in the Chinese Empire? By the results here indicated she demonstrates mathematically her scientific attainments in political economy and governmental wisdom.

Another and a very important element conducive to good government is that long and diligent training from childhood in Confucian schools and institutions of learning of those destined to become rulers of the people is required, where they are instructed in moral science, political economy, law and its most approved methods of application, philosophy, etc., etc., which so moulds the plastic mind that by the time they have acquired knowledge sufficient to entitle them to official honors, they have also become men of years and understanding, sooth to govern, wisely and well but a natural consequence, besides which they are powerful incentives toward such a course.

If a magistrate administer his office with uprightness, impartially, to the people under his charge, so that by reason of such wise procedure they are contented and prosperous, he is frequently memorialized by his constituency to the Emperor, in which case he is often graciously allowed to govern the same city for three or more successive terms, with increase of salary, and higher promotion.

By too frequently or too highly recommending their favorite the people often defeat their own ends, which are his retention as ruler of their locality, for they are at times promoted to positions of too high a rank to admit of continuance as simple magistrates among the circle of their admirers, since the Emperor is desirous of placing as near his august throne as possible those who by their wise administration have gained the love and esteem of their fellow-men.

In order to secure even the first-fruits of political emolument, a mode of procedure diametrically opposite to that which obtains in most nations, and especially in the United States, is required. Instead of money or its equivalent in "backers" and "bouncers" it is there required, and an exceedingly well-balanced and disciplined brain at that. In no other nation upon the earth are political honors based upon scientific attainments in all branches of study as they are in China, wherein are illustrated the true principles by which talent and wisdom are honored and rewarded, literature, science, morals, and philosophy encouraged, and a nation's happiness and prosperity secured.

The avenues to station and power are open alike to all. There are no distinctions save those of education; none relative to nationality, color, or previous condition of servitude. All are alike free to seek, and, if competent to obtain, positions of honor, from that of petty magistrate of a village, to Grand Imperial Secretary—an office second only to that of Emperor.

Few there are, it is true, who possess the fortitude to undergo the necessary educational training consequent to, and upon which depends, his sole hope of success. Of his studies there is no end. To diligence he must add patience, and to patience continuity, else will he fail to secure the coveted prize.

We have heard of young men in this country, who have graduated, in three or four years, in law, and who were regarded as having finished their education, who in fact, could not then, as they were educated to a degree of proficiency beyond, which further study were superfluous. In China there is no fixed time for graduation, no limit to one's collegiate course, except he live beyond the age allotted the human race. If a student graduate from any college of a certain grade in seven

years he is considered a prodigy. We have frequently seen in China men of fifty years of age, the fathers of families, still attending college, diligently seeking to obtain their first degree.

But the training of the first degree does not cover a Chinaman's education; far from it; he has gained but the first step on the ladder of fame. His name is simply entered on the list of distinguished scholars, and immediately he enters a college of a higher grade, in which he must study hard for at least three years more before he is allowed to enter into competitive examination for the second degree, called Tsain Sze. Should he succeed in obtaining this degree, he can then aspire to higher honors in a still higher school; but if he fails he is obliged to go back and study for three years longer, or until the next competitive examination occurs, when he may again strive for the coveted degree, and if he be of great mental endowments, and have applied himself with diligence during previous years of study, he may prove successful.

Having obtained through excellence the degree of Tsain Sze, the successful candidate now enters the field of honor and preferment; his future is assured; honor, riches, place, and power are his reward. Still he does not consider his education complete, but immediately enters upon a higher course of study, by which he may attain the next highest degree, that of Han Lin. If he obtain this degree, which may be conferred only upon him who excels all others of his class, and which may occur only once in ten years, he becomes a "Chung Yuen." He is then presented to the Emperor in state, when the Empress will person crown him with a precious diadem, and clasp around his neck a costly chain, from which hangs suspended a magnificent gold pocket bearing this inscription: "The Empire's Talent, and her Favorite Guest."

He is now deemed worthy of being considered as having completed his education, and stands before his illustrious peers as a finished scholar, worthy of political honors. He is held in the greatest esteem by all; financially his credit is unlimited; even the Emperor will honor his checks for any amount not exceeding a million ounces of silver, and consider it an honor thus to do.

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The Chinese believe in making laws to enable the needy to help themselves; to assist the deserving poor to earn their living by any and every means not conflicting with the unquestioned rights of their neighbor. Their laws are framed to let men live, and not to enrich and render profitable the office of ruler. Whatever controversies arise between the people, such differences must be adjudicated by the authorities free of cost to all the parties concerned.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICAS INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHEW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the "Editor."

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1883.

From various sources which ought to be reliable, we have received different accounts as to the actual status of the vexed Tong King question. As the topic is one of momentary import, we will endeavor to lay before our readers certain facts and statements which are of more than usual significance, and which, we think, will tend to show that the idea of a war between France and China is, for the present at least, a very remote contingency.

The present difficulty with Tong King is regarded, on the part of the French, as a purely domestic matter and one that will admit of no foreign interference or advice. The arguments put forward, which may be said to emanate from an official source, are well worthy of deep consideration and thought. France on her part has made a treaty with Annam, *solo* with that country, for the purpose of clearly defining its relations with France, and the status to be maintained by the latter nation in Annam. This treaty, so it is alleged, was duly signed, ratified, and acknowledged by the world, in 1874. It is purely a matter concerning France whether the stipulations of the said treaty have been kept or not, and France deems herself competent to judge of this without the advice or interference of China or of any other nation, notwithstanding the fact that Annam is, or is supposed to be a vassal of the Chinese Emperor.

With regard to the prospects of a war between France and China, we have, on the one hand, facts concerning France which show that her hands are too fully occupied with other matters of far more importance than this miserable Tong King *imbroglio*, to justify her rushing madly into a war which would, under no possible combination of circumstances, prove of the least practical advantage to the Republic. These latent and semi-dormant troubles of France have been recapitulated in the European press and it will therefore suffice to mention the names of Egypt, Madagascar, and Tunis, to show what we mean.

To turn now to the other side of the question regarding this war in prospective (?), we have the views of the Chinese to consider. China, with all her vaunted surplus population and myriads of untrained soldiers, would not be able to cope with an adversary like France, with any prospects of military or naval success, without considering the well known fact that she has even a greater host of internal and other difficulties to contend against than France herself. It is a matter perfectly well known to the world that the present naval and military

power of China has only been in existence for a very few years, while France with her present army and navy have centuries of preparation and experience to fall back on. Where, when and how has the present combined military and naval power of China had experience in actual warfare against a civilised power? She has had no experience whatever. But, it may be asked, what are the numerous difficulties, leaving France out of the question, that China would have to contend with from other nations? This may be briefly answered. China has only just apparently emerged from her Russian troubles, which have cost the Celestial Empire a vast sum of money which could ill be spared. We say apparently advisedly, as we understand that there is but little wanting to create another outbreak on the part of Russia, while, like a thorn in her side, China will have Japan to deal with in the Korean and Loochoo difficulties which are apparently getting ripe for settlement, and it is not too much to say, from the political atmosphere, that directly China has her attention taken to protect her vassal Annam and her own southern provinces from France, that Japan and probably Russia will take up the cue and press matters to their own advantage. China is fully aware of this, and knows full well that although her available resources for war might be sufficient to enable her to cope successfully with one evil, she is not in a position to cope with two or more evils at the same time.

We have heard it stated with regard to the possibility of this colony becoming a *dépot* for war material in the event of a war between France and China, that the British Government has given extra-plenipotentiary powers to Her Representative at Peking; so that any occurrence requiring immediate diplomatic action, such as, for instance, measures to ensure the maintenance of a strict neutrality in Hongkong waters by the belligerent powers, may be arranged by that official and the Governor of Hongkong, without first representing the matter to the Government at London.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, August 9th.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

Mr. Gladstone stated at the Mansion House that fuller advice from Madagascar confirm the hopes of an amicable settlement of the Tamatave affair.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ELSEWHERE, our "Globe Trotter" has trotted out a few choice "tit bits."

"UGH!" grunted Biggater at the dinner table, "this pudding isn't fit for a hog to eat!" The boarding-mistress, who overheard the remark, smiled sweetly as she said, "Then I wouldn't eat it, Mr. Biggater."

THE last straw. Scene on the ocean steamer: Steward—"You mustn't be sick on the stairs, sir." Suffering Frenchman—"Sacrébleu! And think you I am sick on your damnable stairs to make myself pleasure?"

A WRITER says: "For a stimulant to every faculty, give me a strong enemy, rather than a weak friend." The trouble is that a good many people in want of a "stimulant to every faculty" put the strong enemy into their mouths.

THE invention of the harness is saddled on Erechtheus, King of Athens, who lived 300 or 400 years B.C. The charge is not likely to stir up much discussion at this late day—especially as there are very few traces of old Erechtheus left.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the *Magpie* of to-day's date. The little print is probably very amusing to those who are well up in the tea-table talk of the colony, and we must confess that we have enjoyed many of the items of general news. "The Book of the Chronicles of the Syndicate" appears to us to be a rather ill-natured attack on the British North Borneo Land Company, and should not have appeared in a publication which is only intended for private circulation.

THE writer of "gup" in to-day's *Magpie* says—"Colenso and Ketchway, both dead. In chess parlance, the white bishop and black king taken." We have yet to learn something about chess, we see, although we have frequently tackled Herr Zukertort, the winner of the late "Champion Chess Tournament" in our younger days when frequenting Gatti's well known Adelaide gallery, in London, as we were not aware that "in chess parlance" the king, whether white or black, could possibly be taken until we saw the *Magpie*'s latest flight. Will the "gup" editor throw a little more light on this matter when next the *Magpie* is in fly.

THE writer of "gup" in to-day's *Magpie* says—"Colenso and Ketchway, both dead. In chess parlance, the white bishop and black king taken." We have yet to learn something about chess, we see, although we have frequently tackled Herr Zukertort, the winner of the late "Champion Chess Tournament" in our younger days when frequenting Gatti's well known Adelaide gallery, in London, as we were not aware that "in chess parlance" the king, whether white or black, could possibly be taken until we saw the *Magpie*'s latest flight. Will the "gup" editor throw a little more light on this matter when next the *Magpie* is in fly.

We are informed by the acting superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., that the *Anconia*, with the next English Mail, left Singapore for this port at noon, yesterday.

RIGOROUSLY or wrongly the *New York Herald* has obtained the reputation in Europe of being the great American newspaper, and its reporters seem to have no trouble in interviewing any crowned head they please.

THE use of garlic conduces to hallucination of the brain on the part of the indulger so that he is possessed of valuable secrets which it is his conscientious duty to impart to others, by putting his mouth close to the ears of his victims?

A PITTSBURG preacher delivered a discourse on "why some men do not enjoy their religion," and a local paper pops up with the reflection that it is probably due to the difficulty always experienced by those who try to enjoy what they do not possess.

A RECENT English book on "How to Prolong Life" mentions that Mignal Solis of Bogota, San Salvador, who modestly only owns to being 180 years of age, but is declared by his neighbors to be much older, eats meat only twice a month, while several persons of from 100 to 180 live chiefly upon cereals or vegetables. The London *Mark Lane Express* regrets to notice that one lady, in ardent pursuit of increase of days by fruit diet, "fell from an apple tree into which she had climbed at the age of 112."

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the "Loftus Troupe" intend returning here early in October, when they will play a season of twelve nights, extending over four weeks, on the subscription principle. As the company will perform a different piece on each subscription night, and have fixed the price of admission at twenty dollars for the series, they should meet with substantial support. The play of the theatre is now in the hands of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, where seats can be secured.

THE United States Government having decided to build four new steel naval cruisers, and having solicited tenders for the same, bids for contracts for their construction were opened at the Navy Department on the 2nd of July last: John Roach was the lowest bidder for all four vessels. His bid for the *Chicago* was \$889,000, the *Boston* \$619,000, the *Atlanta* \$617,000, and the *Dolphin* (the dispatch boat) \$315,000. The contracts will be awarded to him. There were only four bidders for each vessel. John Roach is the builder of the Pacific mail boats, *Cities of Peking, Rio de Janeiro, Tokio, etc.*

IT is rumoured that Gladys, Lady Lonsdale, will shortly be married to "the handsomest man in London." Sir John Lister Kaye, Baronet. Sir John stands six feet three, is a keen sportsman, a dead shot, a straight man on the turf, as good at whist play as the Marquis of Hartington, and a gentleman sans peur et sans reproche. They will make a handsome couple, and the Prince is pretty sure to attend the wedding. Gladys, Lady Lonsdale, is a Herbert of Lea; and if Kaye had not neglected politics, he could have counted on a good appointment. Sydney, Lord Herbert of Lea, was one of the earliest and most intimate friends of Mr. Gladstone, and the Premier's son the member for Leeds is named after him.

THE report, probably untrue, that a man who was hanged in Arkansas a few weeks ago was afterward resuscitated by his friends and is now alive, opens up an interesting question. The sentence of the Court was that he should be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and the officers may insist that it is their strict legal duty to hang him again, and to keep on hanging him until the fact of his death is indisputably established. On the other hand, his friends may claim that he has already complied with the demand of the law. He was hanged by the executioner until the physician appointed to that service pronounced him dead. He was cut down as dead, transferred to his friends as dead, and in the eyes of the law he was dead. What right, therefore, has the law to execute a man twice for the same crime, or to hang a man who is legally dead?

JAMES H. HAYKIN, a theatrical lawyer of New York, says: "Loita is the wealthiest actress in the world. She can make more money with her feet than the brainiest man living can with his head. She made \$125,000 last season, and she is worth altogether, to my knowledge, fully \$1,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that she has lost \$300,000 by bad speculations." Her wealth comprises \$300,000 in United States bonds; from \$200,000 to \$300,000 in New York real estate; a big sum in property in San Francisco; a big interest in the Globe Theatre of Boston, and just before she started for Europe she loaned Henry E. Abbey \$100,000. She can't keep off the stage, although her farewell was announced, and she will not appear in a European theatre, because she does not care to run the risk of a cool reception. Her mother says she will keep her away for a year, but the last thing she said to me was: "You'll be sure to see me back in six months for I can't stay away."

SAY the *Bulletin*—The Rev. Dr. Stirling, of Dunedin, is a Presbyterian divine whose practice of religion is a long way ahead of his preaching; and his preaching isn't bad—far from it. Not long ago he visited a poor family, and found them in great poverty, and having administered the consolations of religion, he promised to come back again with consolations of a more carnal nature. He was kept engaged till a late hour the same evening with business of a synodical description, and he had just reached his own fireside a little before midnight, and had his "feet into slippers, his fire in a blaze" when he remembered the family above referred to. Fornith with his "climbed into his boots, which are big enough to kick an Episcopalian divine into the middle of next week, and a few minutes saw him trudging along the streets with a heavy bundle of blankets, tea, sugar, leg of mutton, loaf of bread, and other uncircular trifles on his Gramscian shoulders. Then the bobby of that vicinity, who had just wakened from his first snooze on a doorstep, and who was an Italian nobody by birth and parentage, started in pursuit, and yelled out on the silent midnight air—"Howd' there, you thafe?" Stop there till I arise, ye in the Quince's name, ye long-legged thief and son of a cook!" And he took that learned divine to the very long and difficult task of convincing the intelligent officer of his (the divinity's) identity. But, to the officer's honour it is said, when he understood the case, he helped the doctor along with his powder, and kept awake all the way.

AT 120, a tailor, faced Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of stealing \$3, in silver from a bawker, named Chan Aping. The complainant stated that while he was standing in the street Mr. Ip came from behind, and grabbed his purse which contained the silver, and handed it over to another man who ran away. A lopkong stopped Ip, who had also taken to his heels, and another witness testified to seeing the snatching operation. Defendant tried to convince his Worship that the charge against him was a trumped up one, the result of a money transaction between himself and complainant, but it would not wash, and the "knigget of the needle" was sent to the "Retreat" for a month's spell of "homing up."

"CROWDED out to make room for more interesting matter," remarked the editor, as he shoved aside a plate of beans and tackled a strawberry shortcake.

WE learn that Mr. Alfred G. Wise, clerk to His Lordship the Chief Justice, intends relinquishing his present office, some time next week, for the purpose of practising here as a barrister. Mr. Wise's present post will, it is presumed, be temporarily filled up by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Deputy Registrar and Accountant, and clerk to the Puisne Judge. We can safely assert that while the Hongkong Bar will receive a valuable adjunct by the addition of Mr. Wise to its members, the Supreme Court will lose a useful servant. The members of the *Press* who attend the courts have good reason to thank Mr. Wise for his uniform courtesy towards them during his term of office. We wish the young barrister every success, and hope he will soon make a name for himself amongst our small, but select body of legal luminaries.

ARCHIBALD McDougall and Charles Young, both of Scotland, seamen on board the American ship *Elwell*, were up before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of desertion from their ship. James Edwards, P.C. 73, stated that on the U.S. Consul's authority he was requested to arrest the defendants, whom he found in Lascar Row. He believed the ship had sailed already as she was cleared at the Harbour Master's office. The defendants were sent to prison on the 17th July and released on the 3rd instant to rejoin their vessel. They, however, did not go on board. The defendants, on being asked to explain matters, said they would go away in any other vessel but the *Elwell*. His Worship, after ascertaining that the ship had left, this morning, relegated the cranky seaman to Mr. Hayward's keeping for a term of one month, with hard labor, for wilful remaining in the colony while they were engaged on a ship.

THE GLOBE TROTTER.

"I'll put a girl round about the earth in forty minutes."

WHEN Chinese men go to sea they say he has withered at the top. We might mention a few "top-withered" cranks without leaving this brine-surrounded spot.

Business men avoid jury duty, but they expect just and intelligent verdicts from loafers who are willing to serve for lunch wages, says an American contemporary. Our contemporary needs no further experience of a Hongkong jury after this.

A male child has been born in Nebraska U.S. without arms. Send him over here to join the sanitary board.

"Yes," said the beachcomber, "I think he is President of some charitable society, or a subscription projector; for he kicked me four rods further than the average, and then set a danned great bull-dog on me. Moral: (short and sweet) Hongkong."

An American contemporary remarks on the treatment of Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Constantinople with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. "Now if the Sultan would frise his men with soft soap and present him with a dozen Turkish towels his happiness would be complete." So would the happiness of Hongkong be complete if the official jobbery served the same way.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, we see, has started in London as a cab proprietor. He wishes to improve the style of the metropolitan vehicular traffic. His cabs are drawn by fine, upstanding, half-bred horses, and the idea is generally regarded as a cab-itself one. By the way, talking of the Earl reminds us that there is another rumour that the Countess—but, after all, this interesting whisper has nothing to do with cabs, though it certainly may be considered, to some extent, in concern his lordship.

It is not often we indulge in conundrums of our own manufacture, yet this one is too good to be lost. What difference is there between the British Embassy at Constantinople and the British rule of Hongkong? The answer is that the Constantinople Embassy has but one Dufferin, while the official element of Hongkong has more than one Dufferin.

A St. Louis paper can't recall a libel case in that State for the past five years in which the plaintiff got money enough to buy a glass of pop. But what of it? They had the glorious satisfaction of making it cost the publishers something, and bringing themselves before the public. St. Louis is not Hongkong—No, not by any means. They make newspapers in Hongkong for telling the truth and let them off for telling lies. In St. Louis it may be a rare thing for newspapers to tell the truth when they have to "stand trial" all around to let the "boys" know they have deviated from their usual line.

Before cutting a man's head off, in China, the authorities considerably make him drunk, notwithstanding the fact that he protests that he will not go an "honorable" way. Now that a new Health officer has been appointed in San Francisco, another "Dufferin," a "squeezed, fat" one, whatever it may be termed, of one thousand dollars turn, is as having been enacted at San Francisco, (as it is said) from a vessel coming from Hongkong, yet the strictures, enquires, and investigations have failed to implicate the S.F. officials. The captain of the vessel may be said to have the money, (but to whom) without any proof. The theory is that he had it in his possession when he left Hongkong, and that he had it in his possession when he came to San Francisco. The theory is that he had it in his possession when he came to San Francisco, and that he had it in his possession when he came to San Francisco.

Mr. Justice Ford North, one of the newly appointed English judges, has distinguished himself by his severity and straining of the law in the recent impositions for blasphemy. A *proposition* of his Lordship, the following story is usually true:—A man was tried for some crime of violence. During his summing up, Mr. Justice North observed:—"The counsel for the prosecution has omitted calling attention to one point which tells seriously against the prisoner. I have it down in evidence, that after the crime had been committed he said, when dredging, 'wash down my bloody wallet.' It is evident, therefore, that there was blood on his clothes. Whence could it have come?" What the world Mr. Justice North must be!

Mr. Thomas M'Ilwraith, the ambitious Prelate of the colony of Queensland, who was responsible for the attempted annexation of New Guinea, entertained a project for a great transcontinental railroad of Australia. To induce private capitalists to undertake the construction of this work, he proposes to offer an immense land grant amounting to 10,000 acres of land for every mile of railroad. But the road is not to be operated as well as built by the syndicate, for as fast as it is completed it will be turned over to the Government to work. The Government will compensate the company by an annual payment out of the gross earnings equivalent to interest on the cost of construction, leaving the land as a clear bonus, oriental fashion. On these terms it may be possible to induce capitalists to take hold of the enterprise. Hongkong is too dear for this project. But where is the tramway? Is it intended to make roads after the Surveyor General's plan first? Or to have tramway first and roads afterwards? Or another expensive scheme, useless as it is expensive, by way of a Peak Railway? Or are we to foot the three at once to give a little more "play" to our local Stock Exchange?

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 480.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1883.



SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LUMINOUS PAINT  
FOR  
LIFE BUOYS.  
MOORING BUOYS.  
BEACONS.  
PIER HEADS.  
CLOCK DIALS.  
LANTERNS for Magazines,  
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have been appointed Agents for the Sale of the "PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT" in Hongkong, South China and Formosa.

They have now a large supply of the most requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark room, in which the illuminating power of this Paint is shown.

### INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [140]

## INSURANCES.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.  
Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [140]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$33,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND..... \$70,818.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,  
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YEK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIE NING, Esq.,  
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [Co.]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANG T SZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... \$1,000,000.  
PERMANENT RESERVE..... \$100,000.  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... \$18,435.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st..... \$1,068,435.56  
March, 1883. [106]

### DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman  
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. MEYERSON, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES—granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 1½ per cent for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the Underwriters' Business are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [103]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS  
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES, allowing an immediate cash discount of 15 per cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [106]

### INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community, that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Flute.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—M. KELLY & WALSH,

Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1883. [106]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,  
the 13th August, 1883, at 11 A.M., at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Kerosine Oil Godown, Wan Chai, for ACCOUNT of WHOEVER IT MAY CONCERN, EX AMERICAN BARQUE "GOODELL," About 17,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL, of the LOMBARD AVRES & Co.'s Brand, (all more or less damaged by sea water).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery.  
G. R. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1883. [149]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. NEATE, to Sell by Public Auction, on

### TUESDAY,

the 14th August, 1883, at 3 P.M., at his Residence "Richmond House," Robinson Road,

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising—  
DRAWING ROOM SUITE, ROUND CENTRE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, MARBLE MANTEL PIECE CLOCK, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, OLEOGRAPHS, CARPETS, DAVENPORT and WORK TABLE.  
TEAK WOOD EXTENSION DINNER TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT and CHAIRS, DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS, GLASS WARE and PLATED WARE, DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, CHILDREN'S COTS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, MARBLE TOP TOILET TABLES and WASHSTANDS.  
One ORGAN, by HAMILIN & MASON, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1883. [149]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM STRAND.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr. J. M. GUEDES, on

### THURSDAY,

the 16th day of August, 1883, at 3 P.M., on the Premises.

By Order of the MORTGAGEES.

1st Lot.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Remaining Portion of MARINE LOT No. 83, measuring on the North and South 29 feet, on the East 48 feet and on the West side 43 feet, and Pardon No. 1 of Sub-section of Section E of Marine Lot 83, measuring North and South 29 feet and East and West 52 feet. Held for 999 years from 18th November, 1854. Together with the well Built and Substantial HOUSES known as Nos. 50 and 52, Bonham Strand West.

2nd Lot.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of MARINE LOT 175, measuring on the North on Bonham Strand 141 feet, on the South 15 feet, on the East 111½ feet and on the West 110 feet. Held for 999 years from 27th October, 1866. Together with the HOUSE No. 44, Bonham Strand.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagors,  
or to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [145]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

### FRIDAY,

the 17th day of August, 1883, at THREE P.M., on the Premises.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THREE VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 27, 29, and 31, Aberdeen Street, erected and being upon GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of INLAND LOT NO. 60, measuring on the North and South 40 feet, East and West 45 feet and 40 feet, containing in the whole 1,661 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$14.75.

And,

SIXTEEN VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 1 to 16, in Mee Lee Lane, Victoria, erected on GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 60, measuring on the North-East 44 feet and 52 feet, South-West 42 feet, South-East 110 feet 10 inches, North-West 98 feet 3 inches, containing in the whole 1,526 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$66.30. Held for 999 years from the 20th day of January, 1844.

The above Houses will be Sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagors,  
or to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [146]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN, to Sell by Public Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 27th August, 1883, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

THE WRECK OF THE LATE STEAMSHIP "CARISBROOKE," as she now lies off the Cosmopolitan Dock, TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the Fall of the Hammer and the Vessel to be at the Purchaser's risk in the Fall of the Hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1883. [146]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN, to Sell by

Public Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 27th August, 1883, at 11 A.M., at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Kerosine Oil Godown, Wan Chai.

FOR ACCOUNT of WHOEVER IT MAY CONCERN,

EX AMERICAN BARQUE "GOODELL,"

About 17,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL, of the

LOMBARD AVRES & Co.'s Brand, (all more or

less damaged by sea water).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery.

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EX AMERICAN BARQUE "GOODELL,"

About 17,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL, of the

LOMBARD AVRES & Co.'s Brand, (all more or

less damaged by sea water).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1883. [149]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

from Mr. NEATE, to Sell by Public

Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 13th August, 1883, at 11 A.M., at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Kerosine Oil Godown, Wan Chai.

FOR ACCOUNT of WHOEVER IT MAY CONCERN,

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